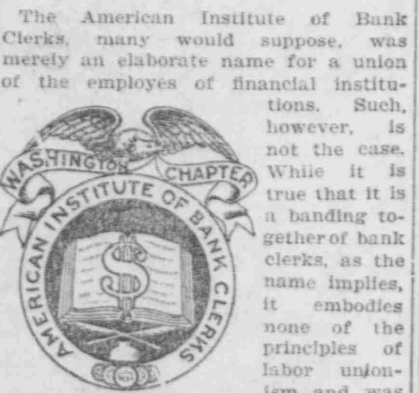


## THE BANK CLERKS OF WASHINGTON AND THEIR ASSOCIATION

F. B. DEVEREUX  
(Secretary),Individual Bookkeeper for the  
American National Bank.JOHN M. RIORDON  
(Board of Governors),General Ledger Bookkeeper at National  
Capital Bank.JOHN POOLE  
(Treasurer),Note Teller at the Washington  
Loan and Trust Company.GEORGE O. WALSON  
(President),Paying Teller at the National Capital  
Bank.C. LOUIS ECKLOFF  
(Board of Governors),Note Teller Citizens' National  
Bank.RICHARD E. CLAUGHTON  
(Board of Governors),Assistant Cashier of the Commercial  
National Bank.WALLACE McK. HOWELL  
(Vice President),Receiving Teller at the Lincoln  
National Bank.EMPLOYEES STUDY  
FINANCE SCIENCEPurpose of American In-  
stitute of Bank Clerks.

IT IS NOT A LABOR UNION

Has Support of American Bankers' As-  
sociation, Which Wants Subordinates  
to Know Their Business.

The American Institute of Bank Clerks, many would suppose, was merely an elaborate name for a union of the employees of financial institutions. Such, however, is not the case. While it is true that it is a banding together of bank clerks, as the name implies, it embodies none of the principles of labor unionism and was organized and is today fostered by the American Bankers' Association.

The bankers realized that banking is becoming more and more a science and that a man cannot know too much to equip him for properly fulfilling the duties of even the lowest position in a bank. The day has passed when a young man could start in as a runner or messenger and gradually acquire all of the methods and workings of the various departments, and it has become necessary that this knowledge should be obtained elsewhere.

## Origin of the Institute.

As far back as 1888 the American Bankers' Association appointed an educational committee to look into this matter and after various experiments it was plainly demonstrated that there was a strong desire on the part of bank clerks to form an association for the purpose of spreading the knowledge of banking, with the result that the convention of the American Bankers' Association, held in Richmond, Va., in 1900, after the committee on education presented its report, adopted the following resolution:

"That it is the sense of the convention that the executive council should authorize the committee of education to organize an Institute of Bank Clerks for the bank clerks of the United States, appropriating such an amount as will be necessary to inaugurate and operate the same for the first year, not exceeding \$10,000."

## Liberality of Bankers.

Since this Richmond convention the American Bankers' Association has appropriated \$40,000, which has been expended in promoting this cause, and that the bankers are satisfied it is a good investment is shown by the great interest taken by all and the fact that the institute figures as one of the most important items of business in their convention.

The Institute has chapters in all large cities from Richmond, Va., as far north as Sherbrooke, Canada, and new chapters are being formed so that in the end it will embrace all of the important cities of the United States and Canada.

While education is the foundation of this institute it in no sense conducts a school of banking, but has what is known as reading courses in practical banking, commercial law, and political economy. Examinations are held at the desire of the applicant, and upon passing, the institute issues a certificate of proficiency, a paper highly prized and much sought for by ambitious clerks.

The educational societies are known as chapters and are under the supervision of the institute, but while looked after by the institute, they are left to conduct their affairs in their own way and in such a manner as will best develop self-reliance and capacity for administration.

## Washington Chapter.

Washington Chapter is now in its fourth year and is one of the leaders. Its chief occupation lies along the well-known lines of institute work, and it has had some of the finest lectures, debates and special papers that have yet been put forth by bank clerks.

Its affairs are closely watched by the District Bankers' Association, and to show the deep interest the local bankers have in this work they liberally helped to establish quarters located at 1214 F Street, and at all times attend in large numbers any meetings of the chapter.

At St. Louis this year was held the second annual convention, and one of the most important matters to come before the chapter.

6:25 Baltimore and Return, B. & O. R.R. Saturday and Sunday. All trains both ways, both days, except Royal Limited. "Hourly Service" Saturday.

fore it was the adoption of a national emblem, and the committee appointed for this purpose has recommended the adoption of the design submitted by Washington Chapter.

The badge is circular in shape, about

the size of a dime, surmounted by a golden eagle holding in its beak a flowing ribbon, upon which, in enamel, is inscribed the name of the chapter. Its outer ring is of silver, bearing the name "American Institute of Bank

Clerks." The center has an open golden ledger, upon which is a raised dollar mark; underneath, in silver, are ten crossed quills over an ink bottle set in a field of green enamel, and at the bottom of the circle five disks. It em-

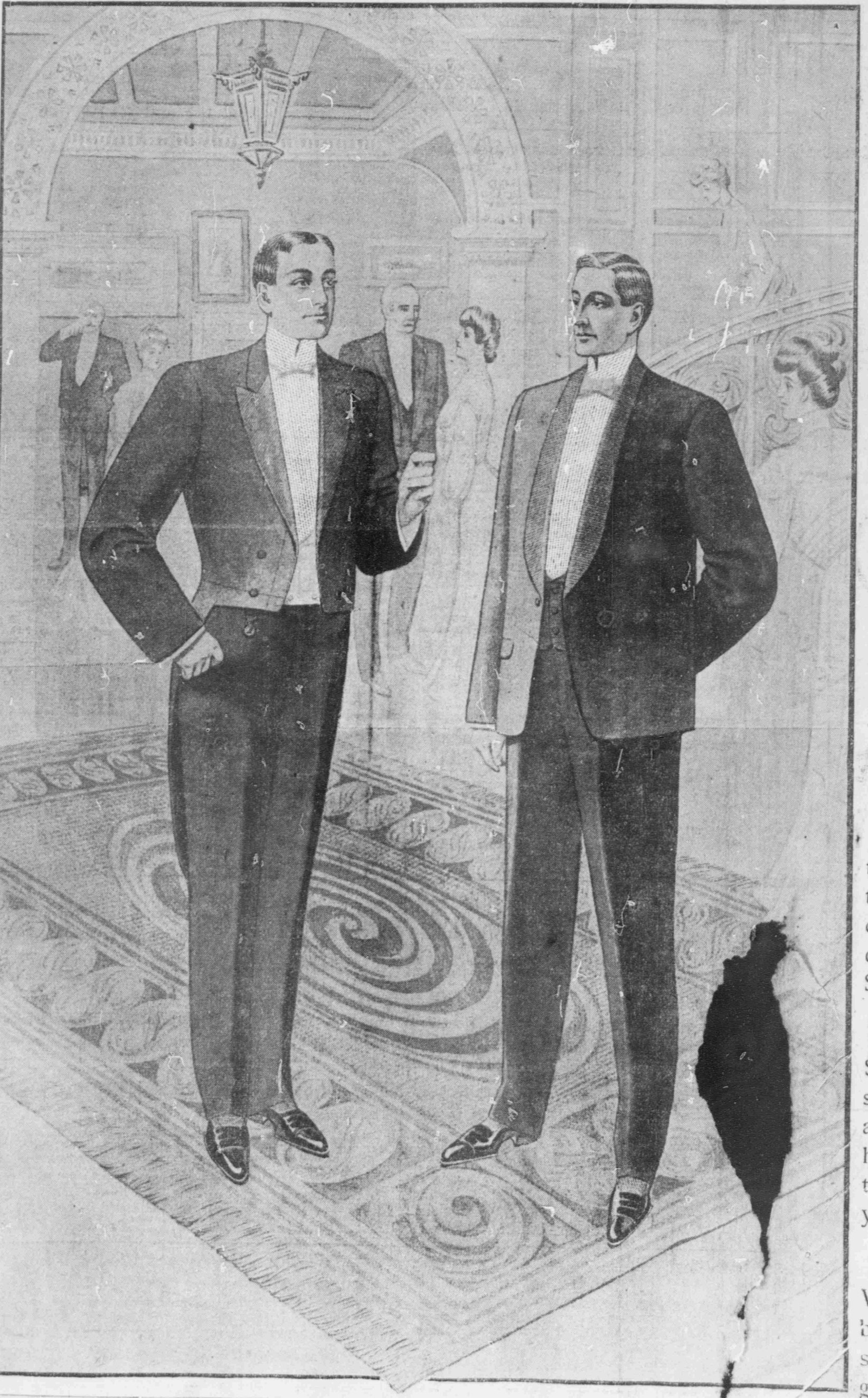
bodies all things characteristic of banking and met with universal approval. The officers of Washington Chapter is comprised of some of the best known bank clerks in the city. They are: President, George O. Walson, National Capital Bank.

Vice president, Wallace McK. Howell, Lincoln National Bank. Secretary, F. B. Devereux, American National Bank. Treasurer, John Poole, Washington Loan and Trust Company.

Governess, Richard E. Claughton, Commercial National Bank; Charles E. Bright, National Metropolitan Citizens' Bank; John M. Riordan, National Capital Bank; C. Louis Eckloff, National Metropolitan Citizens' Bank.

PARKER, BRIDGET &amp; CO NINTH AND THE AVENUE PARKER, BRIDGET &amp; CO NINTH AND THE AVENUE PARKER, BRIDGET &amp; CO NINTH AND THE AVENUE

## What Fashion Requires and What Good Form Demands

PARKER-BRIDGET  
EVENING WEAR

What we are satisfied to sell you, you may safely be satisfied to buy, for it is the best we can produce—the best that can be produced. There is more than commercialism in this business. We want to excel—we must excel—and if it does cost us more in money and in effort to produce the better sort of goods, we believe both money and effort well spent.

We illustrate a Full Dress and a Tuxedo Suit today (from stock, of course) that we believe will meet with approval. The latest ideas of cut and finish are fully carried out. The garments drape with a nicety that shows well the art of their cutters and makers.

We'd like to show you the garments. They're specimens of the highest art in Ready-to-Wear.

**Full Dress Suits, \$25 to \$50**  
**Tuxedo Suits . . \$20 to \$45**  
**Boys' Tuxedos . \$12 to \$18**

There are a number of new Vests that'll prove interesting—to some, for their own use; to others, as gifts. Exclusive effects in silk and worsted and cleverly patterned wash fabrics. Prices, \$2.00 to \$6.00.

New Overcoats and Rain Coats and Suits, too. We're never done receiving stock. One season almost merges into another with us, for we're constantly having new garments made up. You're in touch with the latest that is offered when you keep track of the goods shown here.

A gift suggestion—Men's Slippers. We show the best of them—in tan and black vici and in walrus, seal, and monkey skin, etc., in a variety of colors. They're good slippers. Prices, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

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